



- EXPLANATION**
- Boundaries of Paleozoic formations younger than Chilhowee group
 - Boundaries of Chilhowee group
 - Boundary of pre-Cambrian rocks
 - Fault
 - Dashed where approximately located, dotted where concealed
 - High angle fault
 - U, upthrown side; D, downthrown side
 - Tear fault
 - Arrows show relative movement
 - Thrust fault
 - T, upthrown side
 - Anticline
 - Showing trace of axial plane as exposed at surface and bearing and plunge of axis
 - Syncline
 - Showing trace of axial plane as exposed at surface and bearing and plunge of axis
 - Axis of monoclinal flexure
 - Strike and dip of slaty cleavage
 - Includes planes of flowage in limestone and dolomite
 - Areas of steeply dipping or vertical beds
 - Areas of overturned beds
 - Structure contours on top of Antietam quartzite
 - Interval 500 feet; datum is mean sea level
 - Structure contours on top of lower member of Weverton formation
 - Interval 500 feet; datum is mean sea level

MAP OF ELKTON AREA, SHOWING GEOLOGIC STRUCTURE

Scale 1:31,250

1 2 3 4 Miles

1000 500 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 Yards

1000 0 3000 6000 9000 12000 15000 18000 Feet

1 2 3 4 5 Kilometers

Contour intervals 20 and 50 feet (see diagram)

Datum is mean sea level

1951

Base from U. S. Geological Survey maps of Mt. Jackson, Story Mountain, and Madison quadrangles, Virginia

Structural geology by P. B. King and John Rodgers, surveyed in 1940-41